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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebblitt House and Willard's Hotel.

Bryanism plus Crokerism has come to be

It is a foul bird that soils its own nest, and a nasty American that libels ... merican

Four years ago the people voted for prosvote to keep it.

There is reason to believe that Bryanism in the United States and the insurrection in the Philippines will end simultaneously.

If the American people will suppress Bry anism at home the American army wil make a speedy end of it in the Philippines

count in Indiana, and there will be no pitching of election officers into the street,

If there is a political landslide next Tuesday it will not be in the direction of Wil liam Jennings Bryan. On the contrary, quite the reverse.

The Sentinel's story concerning licensed vice in the Philippines turns out to be si ameless lie, as all intelligent people the Republican ticket. thought it would at first reading.

When a man raves of violence, as do Arkansas Jones and Croker, it is evidence that they have lost their nerve and self control in the presence of disaster.

"A false witness that speaketh lies and he that soweth discord among brethren" is one of the six things that "the Lord doth hate." For the rest read Proverbs vi.

The local organ of Bryanism is signalizing the closing days of the campaign by disgusting exhibition. Having voluntarily plunged into the filth it proceeds to wallow

As a rule, the Sentinel did not attack of the officers in the Union army 1863 and 1864, but picked out a few. Now it has slandered every officer in the Philip-

A New Yorker offers \$100,000 to \$10.0 that McKinley will have 50,000 plurality New York, but Croker has killed the Democracy so dead in that State that no one will take the bet.

Voters of all parties should vote for the constitutional amendments. One will tend to expedite business in the Supreme Court, and the other is in the interest of reform in the practice of law.

After next Tuesday those who are now circulating lies about the army and trying to put a stigma on the flag will see ho vain their efforts have been, and possibly will feel ashamed of themselves.

A railroad engineer in New York says there is no such thing as coercing employes of the New York Central, and that the suggestion that such a thing can be done insulting to wage-earners. More of them think the same way.

Republicans intend to "buy up the State" indicates that those who make it think eagle. there are lots of purchasable Democrats.

The general belief now is that the defamutory letter published in the Sentinel about alleged conditions in the Philippines was a lie out of whole cloth, and, if ever written by a soldier at all, was concocted | nine hours per day. This was the last year for campaign purposes. It was an infamous of Democratic rule. In 1899 the same numpiece of work.

Bryanites now want odds of 6 to 1 in favor of McKinley in the larger cities. By election day the Bryanites will not offer more than ordinary interest on the money they would have Republicans put up, so small is their faith in the election of the

No Republican can vote for John W Kern after he has read Colonel Durbin's speech in Anderson if he is seeking the candidate who shows the most practical sense in his treatment of public affairs. Besides, few men ever made so long an address without using the pronoun of the

first person singular. A careful poll of Aurora, Ill., the home of Mr. Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor, gives McKinley 4,200 votes and Bryan 2,400. Four years ago the vote was: McKinley 3,878, and Bryan 2,211 Similar gains in other localities lead the Republican committee to predict 80,000 majority for Mckinley outside of Cook county

in this country or in any other nation will free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold at the present ratio. I am satisfied with the prospects. I will receive three hundred electoral votes.-Prediction of W. Bryan on Nov. 2, 1896.

THE LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY TICKET.

The Marion county legislative ticket is composed of three senators and seven rep resentatives and one joint representative for Merion and Hancock counties. It is quite possible that the senators and representatives whom the Marion county voters will elect will give the House at least to one party or the other as its ticket is selected. When the Republican legisla-Five cents per month for periods less than a by all the papers of the city except the year. No subscription taken for less than three Sentinel that it is one of the best legisla-Sentinel that it is one of the best legislative tickets that has been presented to the voters of Marion county in years. For more reasons than can be stated, it is the utmost importance that the Republic an legislative ticket should be elected. The three senators elected will hold over Persons sending the Journal through the mails and participate in the election of a United paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these effort will be made to repeal the county and township legislation of the last Legislature. All of the Republican candidates senators and representatives are pledged to the maintenance of the present excellent laws of the last Legislature. There are many questions of local importance which make it highly desirable that the excellent Republican ticket shall be elected.

The Republican county ticket is on the same ballot as the legislative. It is said there is some opposition to some of the candidates, rather because of the methods of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville by which their nomination is alleged Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue. have been secured than because of any ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. | objection to the candidates. voting for the Democratic ticket will not afford a remedy, and revenge is not the satisfaction of thoughtful men. If the Republican legislative ticket shall be elected, a primary law will be passed which will insure the more orderly selection of delegates or a direct vote for candidates, so perity and got it. The same people will that if those who are unhappy over the county ticket desire a change in the future they should vote the whole Republican ticket. Man for man, the Republican ticket is better than the Pemocratic. The character of every Republican candidate will bear investigation. They will make better officers than those named by the Taggert regime, and they will hold the county in line against the election four years There will be a fair election and honest | hence, when the friends of some of those who are said to be "kicking" may be can-

One other point: There are twenty-four names on the county and legislative ticket -how many Republicans who desire to "get even" with some Republican candidate will be able to mark twenty-four names without mutilating the ballots so that they will not be counted? The better way, the sound Republican way, is to put the cross inside the circle with the eagle at the head of

MARKING THE BALLOT. It is fair to assume that every newspaper reader knows by this time how to mark a ballot so that it will be counted. vote a straight ticket the cross must be put inside the circle with the party emblem. To vote a mixed ticket put no mark in the circle, but place the cross in the square to the left of the name of every candidate for whom you desire to vote. It seems easy to vote for candidates on two or more tickets, but to place a cross to the left of fifteen candidates for presidential electors and eleven candidates for State officers is quite a task. Be careful not to mark so heavily that the cross can be seen on the opposite side of the ballot. Use the blue pencil furnished by the poll clerk. Fold the ballot so that the initials of the poll clerks shall be exposed to view. Do not name your candidate or otherwise become talkative in the voting booth. Four ballots will be furnished the voter-the State ballot, containing the candidates for presidential electors and State officers; the county and legislative ballot, which contains the name of the candidate for Congress, the candidates for county offices and the candidates for senators and representatives; the township ballot, and a ballot containing the amendments proposed to the Constitution.

There are many ways for a man to dis franchise himself. He can do it by putting a cross in the party circle and ther to the left of any name on the ticket; by making any kind of a mark on his ballot other than those provided for by law; by erasing a name; by voting for more candidates than there are officers to be chosen for instance, there are three candidates for senator; if the voter should put a cross before two candidates on the Republican ballot and before two candidates on the Democratic ticket, thus voting for four As there will be at least one Democratic | men when only three are to be elected: by election officer in every voting precinct, folding the ballot so as not to show the in and two in many, the charge that the itials of the clerks. The safe method is to put the cross in the circle with the

PROSPERITY OF THE INDIANA MINER.

In 1896 approximately 8,000 coal miners produced 4,058,124 tons of coal, for which they received in wages \$1,582,668.36, working ber of miners, approximately, produced 5,809,713 tons of coal, for which they received in wages \$2,335,885.10, while only working eight hours per day, or an increase per man of \$93.65 for the year of 1899 over

The Democratic orators in this campaign attribute this improvement to the increased strength of the miners' organization. The Journal has no disposition to underrate the necessity nor the influence of organization among laboring men; on the contrary, it believes that well-organized trades unions are a necessary factor of the social fabric. In times of depression, when labor is first to respecting Americans blush for shame. Mr. suffer from falling prices, organization Bryan's midnight canvass of the "tough" checks the downward tendency by contesting every inch, while in times of prosperity it is present and alert to take advantage of the changed conditions and to demand | traditions invested the office of President that labor receive its share. But, while admitting the above, it is denied that the the conduct of a person who sought the ofmarked improvement is entirely due to the I fice as well as of one who held it. It used fense of this position the fact may be cited | sought nor declined. The framers of the that in 1893, when labor organizations were I Constitution thought that in the Electoral not near so strong numerically, the price | College they had devised a plan that would |

union equally as strong if not stronger only 39 cents. Labor organizations cannot rising market wages will increase by reason of increased demand for labor, and labor organizations can only hasten such increase n wages and sometimes may slightly en-

large such increase. More coal has been mined because more was demanded. Wages have increased because more labor was needed. If the factories and mills had remained closed as they were during the years 1894, 1895 and 1895, there would have been no increased demand for coal and certainly no increase in miners' wages, however strong the union might have been. The production for the year 1900 will exceed that of any year in Indiana's history, unless some unforeseen trouble intervenes, to prevent it, which is not at all probable. The product this year is being mined at an advance of 20 cent. over 1899, a higher price per ton for mining than has prevailed in Indiana in fifteen years. More mines have been opened more miners are at work, more coal is being shipped and higher wages is being received. One example, taken from the books of the Coal Bluff Mining Company from April, 1895, to April, 1896, shows that the wages paid to employes was \$196,664.60 while for the same months in 1899 and 1900 the amount so paid was \$321,504.75-an increase of 631/2 per cent. This is representa-

tive of mining conditions in Indiana. The facts are that coal mining in Indiana is more comfortable and more remunerative than ever before. Capital and labor are better paid; the working hours less per day; better mutual relations exist between operator and miner, and a marked contentment resulting from the general prosperity is everywhere apparent. These are facts everybody living in mining communities and dependent on mining for their success in business, and will be remembered by made in some cases. If this were true, voters in the voting booth on election day.

THE CROKER-JONES PLAN.

The advice of Mr. Croker and Chairman

Jones relative to violence at the polls sug gests a revival of methods which have become almost obsolete in recent years, and come in vogue again. Mr. Croker says: "My advice to Democratic voters the country over is to congregate about the polling places on the evening of election day, count noses, and then, if the election returns for Bryan do not tally with their count, to go into the polling places and throw those fellows in charge of the returns into the street." Chairman Jones says he sees nothing wrong in this advice, and suggests a baseball bat as "peculiarly appropriate to render justice to a corrupt election judge.' Now, although there is no foundation whatever for the belief, let us concede that these who give this advice do honestly believe that the Republicans intend or will try to carry the election in some localities by fraud. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that Messrs. Croker and Jones think they have cause to fear that Republican election officers will attempt to tamper with returns or cheat the Bryanites out of an honestly won election. Would this justify their advice to resort to violence? Certainly not. The laws of every State in the Union provide a better legal remedy for election frauds than seizing ballot boxes. pitching election officers into the street and using baseball bats on their heads. Such methods do not right a wrong, remedy o fraud nor adequately punish the offenders. The law provides a far better and more effective method. The seizure of ballot boxes and polling lists by a mob would probably result in nullifying the election, so that neither party would get its deserts. If a fraud had been committed it could not be proved. The perpetrators would escape unpunished beyond, perhaps, a pummeling with baseball bats, which would be no adequate punishment, and those who had been defrauded of their rights would have no means of regaining them. The laws of every State provide a mode of procedure which, besides being legal and orderly, is more effective. Moreover, the Croker-Jones method contemplates a violation of law in this, that in every State where the Aus tralian ballot law prevails all persons, ex cept election officers and challengers, ar required to keep fifty feet away from the polls when not voting. How, then, could about the polls while the counting is going of the count? This in itself would be a violation of law.

The plain truth is that the advice of Croker and Jones, whether they are honest in giving it or not, contemplates a general resort to such methods as have been used very rarely, only in the worst localities, and scarcely at all in recent years, and then only by Tammany and the Democracy of the South. The adoption of their advice would be a long step backward toward the worst practices that prevailed before the enactment of the Australian ballot or any of the advanced election laws of recent years. The general adoption and practice of the methods they advise would result in rioting and bloodshed, and would soon make elections so disorderly and uncertain that military force would probably be necessary to preserve order. The resort to violence by one party would be used as a pretext to justify it by the other, and, as the party in power would control the military, there would always be a temptation to go further than the law required to insure fair elections. This would be a far more dangerous form of militarism than maintaining the flag in the Philippines, yet it would be the logical tendency, and in time the inevitable result of premeditated violence at presidential elections. The Croker-Jones plan involves some of the greatest dangers that could threaten re-

BRYAN'S MIDNIGHT CAMPAIGN. The closing days, or nights, rather, of what Mr. Cleveland calls "this exceptional and distressing campaign" are witnessing something that is calculated to make selfsections of Chicago is without doubt the most disgraceful incident in our political history. Our early history and political with a dignity that was supposed to shape You may depend upon it that if I have paid for a ton (mine run) for mining coal debar any mere demagogue or unworthy

ing is from one of the Federalist papers

The process of election affords a moral certainty that the office of President will never fall to the lot of any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the reintrigue, and the little arts of popularity may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors in a single State; but it will require other talents and a different kind of merit to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union, or of so considerable a portion of it as would be necessary to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of Presi-

dent of the United States. No candidate for the presidency has done as much to refute this view of the office or dispel the dignity that has always attached to it in popular estimation as Mr Bryan. He first resorted to a stumping tour of the country in 1896, and this year he has repeated the process in a more undignified manner. His personal campaign has steadily degenerated through successive stages of personalism and scurrility until finally it is ending with midnight John L. Griffiths Reports Conditions tours through the worst portions of Chicago, in which the candidate exhausts himself with personal appeals to drunken brawlers and fans the fires of class hatred among those who are already ripe for anarchism. Let no such man be trusted.

In his speech in Noblesville, a week ago. Speaker Henderson, in closing his allusion to Representative Overstreet and his connection with the currency bill, said:

The result of his work is now known to the country and is felt in every city and in every home in the United States. would be unfaithful to my sense of duty were I to address citizens of Indiana so near to his home and fail to give this expression of my appreciation of his great service and this testimonial to his high character and spleadid abilities, based on my personal knowledge of the man.

Mr. Overstreet is making a most effective canvass of this district. His addresses ap peal to the judgment of the thousands of men to whom he speaks, while his candor carries conviction. Mr. Overstreet's name is at the head of the county ticket.

The chances are that after next Tuesday we shall hear no more of Arkansas nes in national politics. He may be re elected to the Senate from Arkansas when his present term expires because he very suitable person to represent Arkansas Democracy, but he will never have the box management of another national campaign nor be prominent in the councils of the reorganized Democratic party. When the party drops Bryan, as it will after another drubbing, Jones will have to take a back

Chairman Jones has written a letter advising Democrats to boycott a certain firm cessfully opposed the erection of a tent for political meetings on the Lake Front Park. Lawyers say that Jones's letter is a viola which makes the advising of a boycott punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Unless a majority of the votes polled for the state ticket is given to the two constitutional amendments, they will not be adopted. The amendment increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court is necessary; during ten years an appellate court has been kept from year to year, because the business of the court makes the additional judges essential.

What do the law and order respecting not satisfy Democratic managers? The election law in this State was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and now Democratic papers echoing the orders of Arkansas Jones and Croker, the manslayer, advise their readers, as mobs, to violate the

If the Democrats with money had any faith in the statements of the Sentinel or 4 to 1 in favor of McKinley. Four years ago they did so. The burnt child dreads

The Bryan leaders are desperate in the almost certainty of overwhelming defeat, consequently they are resorting to unworthy methods, to lying, and to threats of vio-

A correspondent at Richmond, Ind., who makes some inquiries regarding the State Capitol, is informed that the law authorizbonded debt or any other was incurred in its construction

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Admiration Decoration. 'What campaign button is that Maud wears?' "Campaign button? That's her own photograph taken in evening dress."

The Worst That Could Be Said. "Isn't this a dreadful looking shirt, Alice?" "It is, indeed, Arthur; it fits just like your shirts used to fit when I made them."

How Secrets Get Out.

"You see, Clarence told me all I've told yo because I'm his confidential friend." "No; you mean he told it to you because thinks you are his confidential friend."

Harmonious Environment.

"Clarence Higgins is devoted to the antique, 'Antique? Say, if you go to his 'den' you're luck if the plastering doesn't fall in on you."

A Free-Born American View. "Would you like to know that you had a king or an ancestor?

"No: it would be a lifelong grief to me that I couldn't show him how our stock had improved. '

BRIEF SESSION HELD.

School Board Had but Little Business Before It.

The School Board, at its meeting last night, transacted little other than routine business. Superintendent Kendall reported the appointment of Miss Edna Stewart as Bills amounting to \$4,509.12 were allowed. The report of the librarian, which was read, showed 56,323 books in the City Lidrawn out. The board adjourned until 2 p. m. Nov. 14, when bids for the installation of steam heating apparatus in school building No. 29 and the old part of No. 10

will be opened. Superintendent Kendall submitted the following statistical report for the month ending Oct. 19, comparisons being made with the corresponding periods of last year: Number registered during the month. boys, in 1899, 12,362; girls, 12,771; in 1900, boys, 12,422; girls, 12,744. Average number belonging to school, 1809, 23,283.6; 1900, 23,782.9 Number belonging at date, 1899, 23,169; 1900. 23.529. Average daily attendance, 1899, 22,156; 1900, 22,173. Number of cases of tardiness, 1899, 1,219: 1900, 785. Number of tardy pupils, orporal punishment, 1899, 21; 1909, 14. Numthe votes of the American people was 46 cents, while in 1896, with the miners' person from ever reaching it. The follow- ber of cases of truancy, 1899, 155; 1900, 111.

quisite qualifications. Talents for low INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MARK-ING OF BALLOTS.

> The Details of the Australian Ballot Law Are Fully Explained by R. O. Hawkins.

AND THEIR NATURE EXPLAINED TO

THE VOTERS.

in Southern Indiana-Senator Beveridge's Denial.

A note of warning to voters concerning the manner of marking their ballots next Tuesday was sounded by Senator R. O. Hawkins in an entertaining and instructive talk last night. Senator Hawkins is well equipped, by virtue of his years of practice of the law and of his large legislative experience, to give a lucid explanation of the Australian ballot law and its several

amendments.

"In the election this year each voter will be entitled to vote four tickets," said Senator Hawkins, "including the one containing the constitutional amendments. The State ballot is printed upon red paper and contains the names of the fifteen presidential electors and all of the candidates for State offices. It is deposited in the red ballot box. The local ticket, which is printed upon white paper and which contains the names of the candidates for Congress and all the county and legislative candidates, is deposited in the white ballot box. The ballots for the constitutional amendthey also are deposited in the white box. The township ballots are printed upon yellow paper and are deposited in the yellow

"Our present election law, which is known as the Australian ballot law, was enacted in 1891. It has been amended When the law was first enacted parties devoted a great deal of time in the campaigns to the instruction of voters, in order to explain to them the proper method of marking their ballots. Of late years, however, there has not been so much work of that kind done.

FOR NEW VOTERS "A large number of persons have become voters in this State since the enactment of this law who have probably taken very little pains in informing themselves as to its provisions. The result of this, together with the amendments that have been made to the law, has been to practically disfranchise a large number of voters by reason of their ballots being thrown out because they were not marked in a proper way to indicate the intention of the voter and to comply with the law. This has occurred to such an extent that from reliable estimates that have been made it is said that 7 per cent. of the total vote cast in an election in this State is lost in this manner. Of course, it is impossible to estimate or figure which party, if either, lost the most votes by these defective ballots, but it is a matter of importance, and very great importance, to the voters that they should understand how to mark their ballots so that they will comply with the

law, indicate their choice and be counted. "The law, as originally enacted, provided that the name of the party should be printed at the head of the ticket of the party, with a square in front of it, and also provided for a stamp to be furnished, with which the voter should indicate his choice by stamping the ticket, and it provided further that if a voter stamped the square to the left of the title of the party for which he wished to vote that would indicate that he desired to vote the entire ticket, or what is known as a "straight

"Subsequently the law was amended, ing away with the square to the left of the name of the party and providing for inclosing in a square the emblem of each party, such as the rooster, eagle, etc., at the top of each ticket. The amendment provided that if a voter desired to vote a straight ticket he should stamp the square inclosing the emblem-eagle, rooster, etc.

DOING AWAY WITH STAMP. "At a later date the law was again amended, doing away with the stamp entirely and substituting therefor the blue lead pencil, and also doing away with the square inclosing the emblems and providing a circle instead thereof. The latest ing a circle instead thereof. The latest sentative Overstreet, Charles B. Landis, amendment provides that the voter shall Daniel M. Ransdet, Fred Campbell and ing the erection of the building limited its | indicate his choice by a cross made with | cost to \$2,000,000) and this limit was not ex- the blue pencil upon his ballot and, if place in the reviewing stand and parade he desires to vote a straight ticket he can if he desires to vote the straight Republican ticket, he can do so by marking the cross in the circle inclosing the eagle, or he could, if he preferred, not make any mark in the circle inclosing the eagle, but mark a cross in the square to the left of the name of each canquate for whom he desires to vote.

> "These changes in law," continued Senator Hawkins, "seem to have had the effect | singing equestrians. of increasing the number of defective ballots, and these ballots are voted by persons who have paid no attention to the changes in the law or to the instructions that have been printed and posted at the election places, or to explanations and discussions on the subject that have been had in the press at each election. This is shown first by the large number of ballots that have the square to the left of the first name upon the ticket marked and no other squares marked, which indicates that the voter supposed that by marking his ballot in the first square he thereby voted the straight ticket, as would have been the case under the law as first enacted. In other words, the voter had learned how to vote when the law was first enacted and had paid no attention to the subject since Second, a large number of ballots appear cross with his pencil as required by law, has simply made a dot with the pencilthus undertaking to use the pencil as a the law with reference to the use of the pencil.

WHAT INVESTIGATION SHOWS. "Investigation has shown that these mistakes do not occur entirely among the unlettered or ignorant voters, but that the most intelligent of our voting population make such blunders. They are the result every election. The law provides that the election board shall explain to the voter. if desired by him, the proper way to mark his ballot, but many voters seem to feel that an inquiry of that kind made to the board or to any one else would indicate They Were Signed Under Misapprethat he was ignorant of matters about which he should be informed, and therefore they ask no questions, and as a result lose their vote. It is a very simple matter for a person to Lacate on his ballot the way in which he desires to vote, if he will give it any thought or attention. "If he desires to vote a straight ticket

all that he needs to do is to make, with the blue pencil furnished him in the booth. cross in the circle which incloses the emblem of the party for which he desires to If he desires to vote the straight Republican ticket, all he needs to do is to mark a cross in the circle surrounding the engle upon each one of the four ballots that are furnished him. If he does not desire to vote the straight ticket, then he must not make any mark at all in the circle incross with the blue pencil in the small record. They are Republicans and declare conducted the services.

square to the left of the name of each man | that they will not vote for Burke. whom he desires to vote upon each one

FOLDING OF BALLOTS.

"Before leaving the booth, the voter must fold his ballots up separately in such way as to show the initials of the Burke or his record in the Legislature. poll clerks, which are placed on the lower left hand corner of the back of each ballot; then hand the ballots thus folded to the inspector who deposits them in the several boxes. These ballots should be folded before leaving the booth, as the voter is required to do this by the statute, and if he fails to do so and takes his ballot unfolded into the election room in such way that the board or other persons in the room are able to see how it is marked, he forfeits his ballot, and it is the duty of the board to require the ballot to be destroyed and refuse to allow the man to vote. "The fact that so large a number of defective ballots are voted at each election. as I have said, is an evidence of want of information at least on the part of a great many voters. Every one, therefore, should not only carefully consider and remember

these previsions, but he should talk to his | tinel's statement about my predictions, if ... neighbors and friends upon the subject for makes the statement I am informed it the purpose of finding out whether they are informed as to the proper way to vote. There should be at the polls in every precinct persons whose duty it shall be to find out from the voter, before he enters the room, whether he has a correct understanding of the way to mark his ballot. I should have said also that the ballot must be marked with a blue pencil, which is furnished by the board to each voter. "It seems to me, if citizens generally would take an interest in this matter with reference to their own voting as well as that of their neighbors and friends, the percentage of defective ballots would be very greatly reduced. The total vote in 1896 was, in round numbers, 637,000. the 7 per cent, basis of defective ballots, were over 44,009 ballots thrown out in the State at that election, which would indicate over 44,000 voters lost their votes in 1896. These figures alone show the importance of this matter to the voters generally and to the members of all political

REPUBLICAN BY 25,000.

John L. Griffiths's Figures After Can-

vassing the State. John L. Griffiths, who has just returned

from southern Indiana, gives a most flattering report of the conditions prevailing in that part of the State. "There is no question," Mr. Griffiths said, "but that Mr. Hemenway will carry the First district by a largely increased plurality, and the indications are that Judge Miers will be defeated in the Second district and Mr. Wadsworth succeed him as its representative in Congress. Nothing, perhaps, could more clearly show the enthusiasm of the Republicans than the fact that on Hemenway day at Mount Vernon, the home of Colonel Owen, the Democratic nominee for Congress, 7,000 visitors were present, Evansville sending over three thousand of the umber. The procession was a mile and a half long and the streets were crowded with the most enthusiastic Republicans that I have ever seen. The speaking did not commence until half-past 10, but it continued until long after midnight. The Republicans in southern Indiana do not seem to get tired at all this campaign. Mr. Wadsworth, who has worked in the mines himself, is especially strong with the workingmen in his district and already the Democrats are saying that Judge Miers will not carry the district by over 500, when four years ago his plurality, as I recollect, was

in excess of 1,400. "The silent vote throughout the State is certainly with the Republican party this year. A section boss told me that it was mpossible to secure ties because farmers were bringing their corn to market and receiving 33 cents a bushel for it, and when he asked them why they would not haul ties they answered they did not know how much they would get for their corn if Bryan was elected, and they wanted to dispose of it before election day. "Wherever I go the greatest interest is manifested in the congressional election in the Seventh district, and I find that Jesse Overstreet has endeared himself to the Republicans throughout the State. They recognize that he is clean, capable, straight-

forward and patriotic, and that he has rendered most efficient service to his party and his country. Considerable inquiry is made as to whether he will be re-elected or not, and when assured that there is no question of his success the greatest gratification is expressed. After being in at least one-half of the counties in the State I am satisfied that President McKinley is very much stronger than he was four years ago, and that we will carry Indiana by a plurality of not less than 25,000."

ROUGH RIDER PARADE.

The Line of March and Other Arrangements.

Arrangements are now complete for the big Rough Rider demonstration Monday afternoon. The parade will form on Capitol avenue, north of New York street, and will move promptly at 2:30. The line of The final amount was \$23,396.63, the entire march will be south on Capitol avenue to cost of the work being \$92,752.94. The board Washington street, east on Washington to sent a voucher for the final payment due Noble, counter march to Illinois, south on the company to City Controller Johnson, Illinois through the tunnel to Russel ave- together with small claims against the nue, south to McCarty, east on McCarty to Virginia avenue, north over the viaduct to Delaware, north on Delaware to New York. west on New York to Meridian and south on Meridian to the Marion Club and disband. At the Marion Club the parade will be reviewed by Governor Mount, Senator Eeveridge, Capt. W. E. English, Repre-Colonel Clark and his staff. Senator Fair- owners to sell their land composing banks will also be asked to occupy a strip at Emerichsville, which the board de-Immediately after the disbanding of the troops, an effort will be made to have some of the officials and distinguished memters of the reviewing party address the Rough Kiders while they are mounted. these addresses will either be made at the Monument or Marion Club. Everybody in the parade will be mounted with the exception of the four hands, which will ride in tallyhos. Places of honor will reserved for distinguished troopers. State and county candidates. The horses will be paired off with regard to color to

mprove the appearance of the troops, and I square. the Marion Glee Club will be a band of

AT HIS OLD HOME.

Capt. W. E. English's Big Meeting at Lexington.

Captain William E. English returned from Lexington, Scott county, at 12 o'clock last night, where he addressed the largest meeting held in Scott county during this campaign. It was too large for indoors, and was held in the public square. Captain English's old friends and neighbors came from every part of the county, and as many Democrats as Republicans were present. Captain English spoke for nearly two in which the voter, instead of marking a hours, and aroused the greatest enthusiremarks were largely addressed, listened stamp, which indicates that the voter had with closest interest to all he had to say, learned to vote with a stamp and knew and at the close he especially thanked them nothing at all about the requirements of for their presence and their respectful and earnest attention. A procession over two miles in length, composed of mounted men and ladies in gayly decorated wagons, met him on the road over from Scottsburg to Lexington and escorted him to the place of meeting. On the way from Indianapolis to Scottsburg Captain English was compelled to make a speech that was not on his programme. A Republican rally was going on at Columbus, and the crowd at the station. of negligence and carelessness on the part learning that he was on board the train, sent in a committee to bring him to the rear platform. Captain English made a short and vigorous speech while the train waited, which aroused great enthusiasm, and he was given three cheers as the car

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT BURKE.

hension by Railroad Men.

pulled out of the station.

Shortly before the Democratic state convention, which declined to give Frank B. Burke the nomination for Governor, was newspapers signed by a number of railroad men. These resolutions averred that it was not true that the railroad men were against Mr. Burke, but, on the contrary, were facorable to him. Lately the Democrats have been referring to these resolutions in deense of the charges against Burke on ac-

ount of his labor record. Concerning these resolutions three rail-

three men are J. Addington, Big Four conductor, and F. R. Stewart and C. H. Matthews, Big Four switchmen. Mr. Matthews says the resolutions were presented to him by M. J. Pierce, a Democrat, and he signed them without knowing anything about Mr.

MR. BEVERIDGE'S DENIAL.

He Did Not Use the Words Attributed

Senator Albert J. Beveridge yesterday sent the following telegram to this city from Vevay:

"I am informed that the Sentinel states I predicted a landslide to Bryan. Such a statement is an outrageous and malicious lie, without excuse. I stated in the Journal Monday that indications point to 40,000 Republican plurality in Indiana. I have made no other or different statement, directly or indirectly. Every development since then sustains and even increases this estimate. The enemy must be desperate, indeed, to resort to such base practices as the Sen-

A Period of Jollification.

H. A. Dana, a Chicago traveling salesman, now here, yesterday received a letter from his house, advising him to remain until several days after the election, as there would probably be two or three days of follification, owing to McKinley's re-election. The letter indicated that if Bryan was elected the force of traveling men would be reduced.

Trip to Dana To-Day.

The I., D. & W. campaign train will leave for Dana at 9 o'clock this morning. The speakers will be Capt. W. E. English, Judge U. Z. Willy, John B. Cockrum, Col. I. S. Gordon, R. O. Hawkins and Attorney General Taylor. Short speeches will be made at different towns along the route.

Send in Election Returns.

Election clerks are again reminded that

early as possible after completion to the joint newspaper office at 32 Monument place, where the returns will be tabulated and information furnished to the public before the official count. A Name Was Omitted.

The name of Rev. Charles W. Newton was inadvertently omitted from the list of colored pastors who are supporting the

Bethel A. M. E. Church, and took an active interest in last night's meeting. Republican Noon Meeting. At the Central factory yesterday at noon ployes of the Sinker Davis Company lis-

tened to good Republican doctrine from Justus C. Adams. The men were attentive

Speakers Failed to Appear.

John W. Kealing and John Lyendecker were billed to make Democratic speeches last night at Julietta. About forty men and boys were there at 8 o'clock, but the speakers failed to appear.

Will Get Ballots To-Day.

The election inspectors will all call at

the county auditor's office to-ay and be sworn, after which they will go to the

county clerk's office and get the ballots for their respective precincts. Meeting at New Bethel. An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at New Bethel last night, which was

seph R. Morgan. FOR EXTRAS

addressed by Judge Fremont Alford, Chas. S. Wiltise, John E. McGaughey and Jo-

PARK BOARD'S ALLOWANCE FOR

RIVERSIDE PARK DAM.

Talk of Expending a Big Sum for More Park Land-Sale of Dirt-Routine Affairs.

The Park Board held a busy meeting yesterday, the main business being the allowing of the final payment to the Riverside Construction Company for the building of the dam and boulevard at Riverside Park. company, amounting to about \$300. The and Mr. Johnson must decide the claims before he settles the final payment. Superintendent Powers's original estimate on the work was \$84,595, and the contract price was \$83,550. Extra work amounted to \$11.-215.15 and the deductions to \$2,012.21, making an addition of \$9,202.94 to the original con-

tract. The company's bill will be paid out of the street railway park fund. The board received offers from property gate asked is \$35,000. The figures were con sidered too high and the Circuit Court will be petitioned to appoint appraisers for all

the land desired by the board for park pur-The board authorized Superintendent Power to investigate the water contract to be made by the Board of Works with the Indianapolis Water Company, and to ascertain who is responsible for paying in South street the unpaved spaces between the new park centers. The board appointed Mrs. John Coburn custodian of Hendricks

The Sale of Dirt. The Board of Public Works and George H. Herpick, superintendent of the streets, will investigate the charge made against Thomas Shaughnessy, one of the employes of the street cleaning department, that he has been selling dirt scraped from the streets, against the orders of the street cleaning department. The earth is given to citizens when the contractors do not have to haul it farther than the distance to the dumps. But the city never sells the dirt, and Mr. Herpick says he will punish any employe who has been seiling the

BOARD OF WORKS ROUTINE.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED. For local sewer in first alley north of North street, from Liberty to Cincinnati street.

MAJ. DAVIS KNOWN HERE.

cine in This City.

When a Young Man He Studied Medi-

Mai. John G. Davis, whose death in the well known throughout the United States. and particularly in Illinois. For efficient services in New Orleans during the vellow fever epidemic the United States government presented him with a diamond-Havana last year, and successfully handled the yellow fever there. He was born in Lexington. Ky., fifty-two years ago, and during the civil war served in the hospital corps. During his residence in Chicago he was surgeon for the Morton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois and other railways. After the war broke out he went to Cuba and was transferred to the Philippines. He leaves a widow and one child, who are now

He was, when young, a resident of this

city, and studied medicine here. F. A. W.

Davis, of the Indianapolis Water Com-

pany, is a brother. Another brother, Greer

W. Davis, lives at New Albany, It is not

known whether or not the body will be brought here for berial

at Orlando, Fla.

Gen. McClure Buried Here. The body of Gen. Daniel McClare, retired, U. S. A., was buried yesterday at Crown Hill with military honors. The body arrived yesterday morning from Louisville ad men have declared that they signed where he died Wednesday evening. The e resolutions in ignorance of Mr. Burke's Rev. A. J. Graham, rector of Christ Church